

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 134. Vol. III.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, JUNE 4. 1872.

[Price 6d.

Cromwell Advertisements



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL
FAMILY GROCERS,
AND
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have received since opening the above establishment; and as they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, they confidently hope, from their connection in Dunedin, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles in stock:—

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Coffees not to be surpassed in quality
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf
Raisins—Muscatel, Sultana, and Eleme
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces
Bacon, Cheese, and Butter of prime quality
Tabacco—Imperial Ruby Twist, Barrett's
Twist, Old Sport, and romantic
Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene
Candles of the best brands
Soaps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in bars and cakes, &c., &c.

GRAIN.
Wakatip Oats, Wheat, and Chaff
SPIRITS.

Islay Whisky—Arbog's and Long Jones'
Hennessey's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk and case
J.D.K.Z. Geneva
Barnett's Old Tom
Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk
Porter—Blood's, Bass's, and Guinness's
CORDIALS.

Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint, Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.
Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell prices.

WAKATIP BREWERY.

MESSRS SURMAN AND DAVIS beg to inform the Public of Cromwell and the surrounding districts that, in order to meet the constantly increasing demand for their

ALES,

they have appointed Messrs D. A. JOLLY & Co. their AGENTS IN CROMWELL.

Messrs D. A. JOLLY and Co. will from this date be in a position to supply Wakatip Ale (of prime quality) in bulk or bottle, at prices that will defy competition.

Ale or Porter, 12s per doz.
Queenstown, October 30, 1871.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,

HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

IRONMONGERY,

Beg to call public attention to the following:—

Blasting Powder and Fuse; Long and Short handle Shovels; Picks, Pick Handles, and Sluice Forks; Pannikins, Gold Dishes, Billies; Galvanised Iron Buckets; American Tubs, Buckets, and Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manilla Rope for mining purposes; Drilling Hammers and Handles; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk; Washing-hoops; Brushware of every description; Nails; Canvas; Hose Pipes.—Contracts undertaken for supplying Mining Co's with Material of all kinds, on liberal terms. Free delivery

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'S DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS, CROMWELL.

Cromwell Advertisement

I. HALLENSTEIN and Co.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS,

CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, ARROWTOWN, & MELBOURNE.

WE have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants generally to our Large Stock, as enumerated in this advertisement. It does not detail *all* the articles we keep, for to do so would be almost impossible. We have endeavoured to enumerate all the principal articles of each class; but every want necessary in a Mining, Agricultural, and Pastoral community can be supplied.

All our purchases being for cash, we thus possess an advantage that few are able to avail themselves of.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, with the conviction that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed, and the articles found to be of good value.

Drapery.—The attention of Ladies is respectfully directed to this Department. It will be found replete with all the latest novelties from the Melbourne markets, and arrangements have been made for regular shipments per each steamer.

Dresses, in silks, fancy and black; alpacas, challis, net, airs, wineys, muslins, prints, coburgs, Shawls, all-wool plaids, French merinos, skirtings, jackets, &c.

Hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, laces, trimmings of all kinds.

Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.—Our stock will be found the largest and best-assorted on the Gold-fields.

Ladies' and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed.

Feathers, flowers, corslets, chignons, &c.

A large assortment of white and coloured flannels, serge and cricketing; calicoes and sheetings; and every other article required in the trade.

Slop Department.—Men's Suits, Paget and sac; Boys' ditto; Leopold, Stanley, sac, and knickerbocker; Trousers and vests, all kinds.

Trousers, in silk mixture, doeskin, tweed, cotton, Bedford cord, and moleskin.

Shirts—white dress, regatta, Crimean, serge, Scotch twill, tweed, and jain.

Pants and under-shirts, in flannel, lambswool, serge, merino, and cotton.

Men's and boys' Hosiery, of all kinds.

Hats—straw, merino, tweed, silk-stitched, felt, and plush, in all the latest shapes.

Waterproof coats, overalls, leggings and sou'-westers; monkey jackets and pilot coats.

All the above Goods are to our special order.

Boots and Shoes.—A splendid assortment, consisting of:

Ladies', girls', and children's boots, in kid, cashmere, morocco, and leather.

Slippers—canvas, patent leather (plain and fur-trimmed), sheepskin, and carpet.

Men's and boys' boots—elastic-side, Balmoral, Blucher, Wellington, half-Wellington, and riding boots; Colonial water-fights, made to our order in Melbourne.

Gum boots—Hayward's North British and Liverpool; Hardy's nuggets.

Carpets.—In tapestry, felt, all-wool kidderminster, drapet; hearth-rugs.

Matting.—China and coir, oilcloth, door-mats.

Ironmongery.—Mining Tools, and Agricultural Implements.—Anvils, axes, augers, adzes, hammers, hoes, hags, blacking, bushels, all kinds, baking-dishes, billies, braces and bitts, black-leev, bellows, boilers, bedsteads, bolts, blocks, candlesticks, chains (various), candle-moulds, colanders, compasses, chisels, coal-scuttles, scoop and vase; corkscrews, coffin furniture, cash-boxes, door-scrappers, drippers, egg-whisks, slice and cups; fuse, frying-pans, funnels, tiles, fenders and fire-irons, fish-hooks, gimblets, grindstones, graters, glue, gridirons, gold-blowers, dishes and sieves, grates, gads, guns, glue-pots, hammers (all kinds), hoes, jally-moulds, knives, a large assortment; knives and forks, knife-boards, kettles, lanterns, locks, ladles, milk dishes, cans, strainers, sieves, and yokes; measuring tapes, mops, mallets, nails of every kind, pitch, picks, pumps, powder, pincers, piping, ploughs, quoits, quicksilver, rules, rope, resin, rivets, rasps, rakes, ship scrapers, sickles and bats, slop-pails, saws of all kinds, steves, seaming twine, sponges, scoops, sheep-shears, saucepans, shovels and spades, spirit-levels, soldering-irons, solder, spokeshaves, shot, steelyards, scales, screws, staples, stewpans, teapots, trowels, tar, tacks, tubs, tongs, vices, waiters, washing boards and powder, window furniture of all kinds, writing cases, zinc, &c., &c.

Timber and Building Materials.—Shelving, 12 and 14 inches wide; T. and G. lumber

T. and G. Scotch Flooring, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802

Cromwell

LADIES' SEMINARY,
Enniscourt-street.

MRS WILKINSON,

Having opened the above-mentioned Establishment, trusts that by perseverance, and strict attention to her pupils, she may merit continued patronage.

The Course of Study comprises Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Ornamental Needlework; with oral lessons on the Globes, Geography, Grammar, and History. Accomplishments: Music, French, and Drawing.

BOARDERS TAKEN ON MODERATE TERMS.



CROMWELL.

FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

* Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3d per lb.



CROMWELL BUTCHERY
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL).

OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

KARL PRETSCH,

COACH & GENERAL PAINTER,
etc.,
Has now PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS of every description, GLASS, and MOULDINGS, on Sale at Low Prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Buggies and Vehicles of every description painted in the best style.

Colours Prepared in any Shade required

Address: Next door but one to MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.



F. SANSOM, SADDLER
AND
HARNESS-MAKER,

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit the public patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

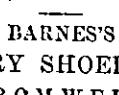
WILLIAM BARNES, JUNR.,
FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH,
(Opposite Smitham's Kawarau Hotel).

WILLIAM BARNES, Junr., desires to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding District that he has commenced business as a

BLACKSMITH & FARRIER,
in New Premises,
situated opposite Smitham's Kawarau Hotel.

His long practical experience in all branches of the Business, combined with MODERATE CHARGES, will, he trusts, secure to him a fair share of public patronage.

Every Branch of the Business attended to.



VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,
CROMWELL.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS is laid on ARDGOUR STATION. ALEX. MCLEAN,
Manager.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this date. I. LOUGHNAN.

Mount Pisa, May 12th 1870.—27c

Cromwell

KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SMITHAM..... PROPRIETOR.

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM,
With one of Alcock's best Tables.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

JOSEPH HARDING begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr G. W. GOODER the above large and centrally-situated Hotel, and is now in a position to offer accommodation of a superior description to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His past experience in the WINE and SPIRIT trade, will he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee that the Spirits and Malt Liquors served will be as pure as on the day they left the vintery or the distillery.

The BEDROOMS, PRIVATE PARLORS, &c., are fitted up in the best style, and every attention will be paid to secure the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Large and Comfortable

BILLIARD ROOM,
Fitted with one of Alcock's Tables.

Particular attention has been paid to the STABLES
In connection with the Hotel, and the public may rely on
Every Care being taken of their HORSES.

MEALS ready at ALL HOURS of the day.

J. HARDING.

JUNCTION BAKERY,
CROMWELL.

C. W. WRIGHT,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER.

Bread Delivered in all Parts of the

District.

P. SMITH,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
CROMWELL,

(Adjoining Lindsay's Blacksmith's Shop).

EDWARD MURRELL,
CHRONOMETER,
WATCH, AND CLOCK MAKER

FROM Mr J. HISLOP'S, Princes-st., Dunedin,

Begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding districts that he has commenced business in the above line in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, and punctuality, to receive a share of public patronage.

All work guaranteed for twelve months. Lowest possible charges consistent with good Workmanship.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes cleaned and repaired.—Jewellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted.

Just Received, Consignment of First-class Watches, Clocks and Jewellery.

Observe the address:—Adjoining Marsh's BRIDGE HOTEL.

NOTICE.

Cromwell

NOTICE.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

The Cromwell Coal Works will in future be carried on by NICHOLAS & MARTIN, who have much pleasure in calling the attention of the Inhabitants of the Cromwell District to their new Seam of Coal, which is far superior to any hitherto obtained in the same Works, or in any other portion of the district. They therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed, with the conviction that that patronage will be deserved.

All orders entrusted to us will be attended to at once, and on the shortest notice, as we intend to keep a good supply of coals at the Pit-mouth. Coals delivered anywhere, either in or out of the district; and lowest cartage prices charged.

20s. per ton at the Works.

32s. „ „ „ delivered.

We also wish to inform our constituents that an early settlement of all accounts due to us is highly desirable.

Note the address:

NICHOLAS AND MARTIN,
Coal Works, Cromwell.

THOMAS FOOTE,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
MELMORE TERRACE,
CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

A. W. ALLANBY,

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
CROMWELL.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION
AGENT,
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT,
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

WILLIAM MACNAUL,
ACCOUNTANT
AND
COMMISSION AGENT.

The Registration and Legal Management of Mining Companies undertaken.

M R. H. W. SMYTHIES,
MINING SURVEYOR AND AGENT.

Legal Management & REGISTRATION
of Companies undertaken.

Office: Town Hall, Cromwell.

VICTORIA FIRE AND GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL..... £2,200,000.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,
AGENTS,
CROMWELL.

89

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra, and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. Hallenstein and Co., Cromwell,
As our only AGENTS for the sale of our Silk-dressed

FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our name, and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,
Brunswick Flour Mills,
LAKE WAKATIP.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of Books in every department of literature; and about £60 worth of New Works is expected to arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly, 12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

Bannockburn

STUART'S FERRY
KAWARAU RIVER.



Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Wagons, Drays, Horses, Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

THE FERRY HOTEL

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,
(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOT
HOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions
kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

The new Ferry being now OPEN FOR TRAVEL, the Public are invited to cross the Kawarau River on the

BEST PUNT IN THE PROVINCE,
which is on the direct road to Bannockburn, the Nevis, and the Carrick Range Reefs.

John Richards - Proprietor

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD.

Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN, NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet the increasing requirements of those districts, has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for

BANNOCKBURN COAL MINES

LOGAN & SCOTT,

COAL MERCHANTS,
Having obtained a lease of the above well-known Coal Works, beg to inform the residents at Bannockburn, Carrick Range, Beldigo, Kawarau Gorge, and throughout the district, that they are prepared to SUPPLY (in any quantity) COAL of excellent quality at 15s. per ton taken from the pit's mouth, or, delivered, 1s 9d per bag and upward according to distance.

N.B.—Drays leave the Bannockburn Cromwell twice a week. Loading car back on reasonable terms.

ALL NATIONS HOTEL
CARRICKTON.

J. ALLEY begs to inform the inhabitants of the Carrick Range and Bannockburn districts that the above hotel is now completed, and he will be happy to receive a visit from his numerous friends and acquaintances.

First-class Accommodation for Visitors.

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of the best quality.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO
(Late of Logantown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS
Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and

public generally that they have removed

QUARTZVILLE, next to HAZLETT'S Carrick Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict attention to business, and reasonable charges, to

share of their patronage.

Bannockburn

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,
QUARTZVILLE,
In the immediate vicinity of the Carrick Reefs.)

THOMAS HAZLETT - Proprietor.

Having purchased from Mr JOHN M'CORMICK the above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel, I am now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to all who may favour me with their patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on the most complete scale, regardless of expense, and the arrangements for the comfort of visitors and travellers are second to none in the district.

COMMODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM,

Fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized tables

An excellent SIX-STALLED STABLE on the premises, and a careful groom always in attendance.

T. HAZLETT.

Kawarau Gorge

NOTICE.

ROBERT INGLIS begs to inform the inhabitants of Cromwell and surrounding districts that he has commenced business as a BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR.

All kinds of building completed with permanency and despatch. Plans, Specifications, and Estimates prepared for any design, at moderate charges.

In connection with the above, we are prepared to deliver to any part of the district LIME of Superior Quality, BRICKS in any quantity, and COAL, unequalled in any part of the district. By the supply of a good article, combined with moderate prices, we hope to earn a share of public patronage and support.

INGLIS & BINGE.

Orders addressed to Robert Inglis, or Charles Binge, Kawarau Gorge, will receive prompt attention.

A dray visits Cromwell daily. Back loading taken at moderate rates.

Gorge, 1st February, 1872.

Bendigo

JOSIAH MITCHINSON,
Wholesale and Retail

STOREKEEPER,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,

WAKEFIELD STORE,
(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine),
BENDIGO.

GOODS DELIVERED

At all parts of the Reefs.

BENDIGO POST OFFICE.

Interest at the rate of 12½ per cent charged on all accounts due over two months.

Luggate

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE,
LUGGATE,

2 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka).

H. MAIDMAN Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

Wanaka

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an Island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a PADDOCK, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,

Proprietor.

Alexandra

MANUHERIKIA BREWERY,
ALEXANDRA

THEYERS & BECK beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.

Delivered free of carriage within twenty miles.

Orders left with

Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;

Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde;

Or at the BREWERY, will be promptly attended to.

THEYERS AND BECK,

BREWERS,

ALEXANDRA.

Clyde

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE,
M. MARSHALL,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

Nevis

I HAVE never seen so GREAT A VARIETY of GOODS, and of such SUPERIOR QUALITY, anywhere else as is now ON SALE at the BRITISH STORES, NEVIS.

Queenstown

ROBERT BOYNE,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER
AND NEWS AGENT,
Queenstown, Lake Wakatip.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

[A CARD.]

D. P. O. W. E. L. L.,
AUCTIONEER, &c.

SALE ROOMS - BALLARAT-STREET,
QUEENSTOWN.

OFFICE:

Ballarat-st. (opposite the Family Hotel)

Arrowtown

R. P. R. I. T. C. H. A. R. D.,
Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.

A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne

WHEELER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.

R. T. WHEELER,

COLLECTOR,

Advertising and General Commission Agent,

STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

PRINTING
THE ART PRESERVATIVE OF ALL ARTS.

CROMWELL ARGUS

General Printing Office,

MELMORE TERRACE.

MATTHEWS & FENWICK,
MERCANTILE AND DECORATIVE
PRINTERS,

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR

PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND

In the most modern styles of the Art.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK,

Unsurpassed in the Colony.

PLAIN, ENAMELED, CARDS COLORED, EMBOSSED,

In endless variety of style.

ADMISSION TICKETS

For Balls, Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments, Soirees, &c. &c.

BALL PROGRAMMES.

NEWEST STYLES.

Business & Invitation Circulars,

Printed in New and Elegant Type,

ON FINE POST OR FANCY NOTE PAPER.

MINING COMPANIES' SCRIP,

(Superior to Lithographed)

ON BEST HAND-MADE PAPER.

POSTERS,

ANY SIZE,

BLACK OR COLOURED INKS.

ILLUMINATED SHOW-CARDS,

SUPERB DESIGNS,

In Coloured Inks or Gold Breeze.

Receipt and Delivery Books

Neatly printed and strongly bound.

Catalogues, Hand Bills, Programmes,

Labels, Memo.'s, Societies' Rules,

Bags and Wrapping Papers,

Prospectuses, Envelopes,

Ale & Porter Labels,

Circular Labels,

—AND—

EVERY OTHER KIND OF PRINTING!

The Cromwell Argus

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

And delivered the same day,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS, THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT.

SUBSCRIPTION:

SIX SHILLINGS P QUARTER.

CASUAL ADVERTISEMENTS:

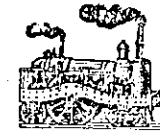
Each insertion under four, per inch..... 3/-

On four or more insertions, a reduction of 25/-

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS

On still more liberal terms.

Dunedin Advertisements



FRAZER, WISHART, & CO.,
RAILWAY FOUNDRY,
GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

All kinds of Castings in Iron and Brass:
Stampers; Quartz-Crushing Machinery
Cast Iron Sluice and Ripple Plates
Overshot, Breast, & Undershot Water-wheels

Steam Engines made and repaired.

Castings supplied for all kinds of Reaping,

Threshing, and Horse-power Machines.

Furnace Bars; Fire-proof Doors & Safes. [170]

O T A G O F O U N D R Y
[Established 1859.]

WILLIAM WILSON,
ENGINEER, BOILER-MAKER
IRON FOUNDER, & BLACKSMITH,
Cumberland-street,

D U N E D I N .

Castings in Brass or Iron.
Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.

Overshot and Breast Water-wheels of Iron and Wood.

Quartz-crushing Machinery.

Pumping and Winding Gear.

Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates.

Sheet-iron Hopper-plates punched to any size.

Gold-dredging Spoons.

Machinery for Flour, Oatmeal, and Barley Mills

Reaping, Threshing, and Horse-power Machines made and repaired.

Fire-proof doors and safes.

Price's Flax-dressing Machines made. 124

V U L C A N F O U N D R Y
Great King-street, Dunedin.

KINCAID, M'QUEEN AND CO.,
Boilermakers, Engineers, Millwrights, Founders, Blacksmiths, &c.

All kinds of Castings in Brass and Iron.

Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.

Overshot, Breast, and Turbine Waterwheels;

Quartz-crushing Machinery, Pumping and Wind-

ing Gear.

Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates; Sheet-iron Hopper and Sluice Plates, (punched to any size of holes); Gold-dredging Spoons, etc.

Fleur-mill Machinery.

All kinds of Reaping, Threshing, Horse-power Machines made and repaired.

Improved Reaping Machines.

K. M'Q. and Co.'s improved Wrought-iron Piping for Fluming and Hydraulic Mining is the best in use, and cheaper than canvas.

I M P E R I A L H O T E L,
PRINCES-STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

Having taken the above hotel, I beg to intimate to my old friends and the public generally that I am prepared to offer the best accommodation to Boarders, private families, and Travellers, at Moderate Charges.

Very superior accommodation for Wedding Parties, &c.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.—Horses, Buggies, and Carriages on hire.

165 W. H. HAYDON.

W A N T E D K N O W N,
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
PRICES REDUCED.

M. A. A. A. L D R I C H,
el Princes-street, Dunedin.

Established Twenty Years.

G E O R G E M A T T H E W S,
NURSERYMAN,
SEEDSMAN, AND SEED-GROWER,

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,

Begs to intimate that he has constantly on hand

MR JOHN RICHARDS,
BANNOCKBURN STORE,
Having made arrangements to let his Premises,
and wishing to reduce his Stock,
Is prepared to SELL, for cash, at a TRIFLE
OVER DUNEDIN COST.

NOTICE.

THE Charge for Crushing at the Royal Standard Company's Machine will be as under from this date, subject to certain alterations:—

10 tons and under 20 30s. per ton.
20 tons and under 30 25s. per ton.
30 tons and under 40 20s. per ton.
40 tons and under 50 18s. per ton.
50 tons and under 100 16s. per ton.
100 and over 14s. per ton.

GEO. JENOUR,
Cromwell, April 29. Legal Manager.

J. OLIVER WHITE,
Artist & Photographer,
(From Great Bourke-street, Melbourne).

Ordinary Cartes de Visite, £1 per dozen; 15s. per half dozen.

Colouring, 1s. per card.

Solar Enlargements coloured in oil or water-colours.

Sitters are shown a Proof Card. If not approved of, no extra charge for re-taking.

Cabinets, Medallions, &c.

MELMORE TERRACE, CROMWELL.
For a Short Time Only.

J. C. CHAPPLE,
AUCTIONEER.

Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District may be left at the ARGUS Office, and will meet with prompt attention.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS & BLACKSMITHS.

A FIRST-CLASS OPENING.

FOR SALE, with immediate possession, a substantial BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, now doing a good business; together with the whole of the Stock-in-Trade and Tools.

The reason for the disposal of the above Property is that the Proprietor intends to leave Otago.

For particulars, apply on the premises to

WILLIAM BARNES, JUNR.,
t.c. Blacksmith, Cromwell.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM SHANLY,
Of Cromwell.

All ACCOUNTS due to the above Estate MUST BE PAID FORTHWITH, or legal proceedings will be taken for recovery of the same without delay.

Mr CHARLES JOHNSON is authorised to COLLECT the accounts and give receipts in the name of the Trustees.

RICHARD H. LEARY,
Provisional Trustee in Bankruptcy,
Agent for the Trustees.
Cromwell, 20th May, 1872.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

WE have much pleasure in intimating to the public that, at the request of a number of our customers, and in order to meet the increasing demands of the district, we are adding to our other departments, a choice and well-selected stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold at prices commensurate with the supply of a good article.

We have bought for CASH, and have now on sale:—

Coffee, Cocoa, and Chocolate,—superior quality.

Teas, in chests, half-chests, and boxes,—splendid value.

Candles: Neva Stearine, de Roubaix's, and Paraffin.

Sugar: white and brown.

Jams: Tainsh's and Colonial.

Honey: in 1lb tins.—Salt: fine or coarse, in jars and bags.

Hams and Bacon: Sinclair's, Coey's, Colonial.

Soaps: various kinds.—Soda Crystals; Bicarbonate of Soda.

Akaroa Cheese and Butter.—Pickles, Sauces, Fruits, Raisins, Currants, Pepper, Mustard, Maizena, &c. &c. &c.

Tobaccos: in different brands.

Kerosene, Castor, and Salad Oils.

Potatoes, Wheat, Oats, Chaff, &c.

For other departments see general advertisement.

I. HAULENSTEIN & CO.,
Cromwell, Queenstown, Arrow, and at Melbourne.

CROMWELL CEMETERY.

WANTED, Applicants for the office of **SEXTON**, by 3rd JUNE.

JOHN MARSH,
Secretary.

WANTED, a thoroughly qualified WORKING MANAGER for the Devil's Creek Quartz Mining and Crushing Company, Registered, Waipori.

Applications, with references, to be sent to the Legal Manager, Mr JAMES M'CAY, Flodden-street, Waipori, on or before 10th June.



CROMWELL JOCKEY CLUB

ANNUAL RACES.

26TH AND 27TH DECEMBER, 1872

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26: CROMWELL DERBY of 50 Sovs., added to a Sweepstake of £5 5s. each. For three-year-olds. Colts, 7st. 4lb.; Fillies and Geldings, 7st. 1lb. Distance, one mile and a half. Entrance, £3 3s.

Entrances to be made to the Secretary on or before 1st OCTOBER 1872.

WILLIAM MACNAB,
Secretary.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF DUNSTAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Revising Officer for the above Electoral District will hold a Court for the REVISION of the LIST OF VOTERS for the said District, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of June 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Resident Magistrate's Court House, Clyde. At which said Court will be heard and determined all Claims, duly made, to have names inserted in the said List of Voters; and all objections, duly made, to the names of persons being retained or placed on the Electoral Roll of the said District. The names of persons whose Christian names or whose qualifications shall be wholly omitted, where by law required to be specified, in the said List,—or whose place of abode, or the nature or description of whose qualifications, are insufficiently described for the purpose of being identified,—will be expunged, unless the matter so omitted or insufficiently described be then supplied. The Revising Officer will also at the said Court make such corrections in the said Lists, and do all such other acts, as are required of him by "The Registration of Electors Act, 1866."

Dated this 24th day of May, 1872.

WILLIAM M. HODGKINS,
Revising Officer.

New Advertisements.

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!

CHEAP DRAPERY.

C H E A P D R A P E R Y.

O. CUMMINGS

Has ARRIVED from DUNEDIN with a splendid lot of

WINTER DRAPERY,

which he intends offering to the Inhabitants of CROMWELL and the Up-country Districts during the present month, at LOWEST DUNEDIN PRICES

FOR CASH ONLY.

Mr O. CUMMINGS will CALL at the houses during the course of the present month.

DON'T FORGET TO AWAIT A CALL
FROM O. C.



IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN the Assigned Estate of WILLIAM SHANLY, of Cromwell.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL CREDITORS and other persons having CLAIMS against this Estate or the Trustees are hereby requested to deliver the same, duly verified, to Mr RICHARD HENRY LEARY, the Provisional Trustee in Bankruptcy, at his Office, HIGH-STREET, DUNEDIN, on or before the 15th day of June 1872; otherwise they will be debarred from participating in the Dividend about to be declared.

JAMES T. MACKERRAS,
WILLIAM STAVELY,

Trustees of the said Estate.

ELIZABETH QUARTZ MINING COMPANY, REGISTERED.

Shareholders are requested to PAY balance of last CALL without delay.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Manager.

JEWELLERY

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."—Shakspe.

SO says the IMMORTAL BEAVER, of PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN, who, having determined to RELINQUISH BUSINESS, will VISIT CROMWELL on TUESDAY, June 4, when will be submitted to Public Competition, the whole of his

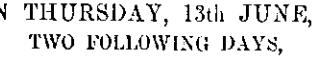
VERY VALUABLE STOCK, comprising the choicest selection the most fastidious can desire.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

* * On WEDNESDAY, CARRICKTON and QUARTZVILLE will be visited, from whence Mr BEAVER will proceed to BENDIGO and CARDRONA, Selling by Auction at each place.

DON'T MAKE ANY MISTAKE:—THE GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

G. FACHE, AUCTIONEER.



ON THURSDAY, 13th JUNE, and TWO FOLLOWING DAYS,

AT CROMWELL.

In the Bankrupt Estate of WILLIAM SHANLY, of Cromwell, Merchant, and by order of the Provisional Trustee in Bankruptcy.

£2000 Worth of
GENERAL STORES, WINES AND
SPIRITS, DRAPERY, &c.

ALSO,

Valuable Freehold Business Premises

AND

11 Freehold Sections of Land.

HORSES, WAGON, DRAY, HARNESS, &c. &c.

GEORGE FACHE,

Instructed by R. H. LEARY, Esq., Provisional

Trustee in Bankruptcy, will

SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES, CROMWELL,

13th, 14th, and 15th of June,

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE,

The Whole of the

ESTATE AND EFFECTS

Of the above-named Bankrupt,

COMPRISES:

Sections 5, 6, 7, and 27, Block II; together with

the commodious STORE, DWELLING-HOUSE,

STONE STABLE, and other OUT-HOUSES built

thereon, and known as SHANLY'S SHAM-

ROCK STORE.

Sections 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, and 36, Block III.

Section 4, Block V.

Sections 2, 3, 4, and 22, Block VI.

(All in the Town of Cromwell.)

Draught and Saddle Horses, Waggon, Tip Dray,

Harness, &c.

ALSO,

The Whole of the Stock-in-Trade,

INCLUDING

£500—General Groceries, Wines and Spirits, &c.

£500—Drapery and Clothing

£300—Boots and Shoes

£200—Hardware, Glass, China, Crockeryware

and a large assortment of

Cutlery and Fancy Goods of every description.

CATALOGUES AT TIME OF SALE.

N.B.—All outstanding Accounts due to the above Estate must be arranged for or paid to

Mr CHARLES F. JOHNSON, on the Premises, previous to the days of sale; otherwise they will be

placed in the hands of a Solicitor for collection.

No further comment than that the instruc-

tions to sell issue from the Provisional Trustee

in Bankruptcy, is required to show the bona fide

character of the Sale.

Note the Dates:

JUNE 13, 14, and 15, 1872.

WITNESS.

TOWN OF CROMWELL.

CITIZEN'S ROLL, year 1872-3.

Ratepayers are reminded of the necessity of their making immediate payment of the Town Rates for the year 1872.

Failing payment on or before the 15th June, ratepayers then in default will, as by law required, be excluded from the Roll.

M. FRAER, Cr.,
Acting Town Clerk

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

A MEETING of the above Company will be held at the CLUTHA HOTEL on SATURDAY the 8th inst.

R. E. DAGG.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

SERVICES FOR JUNE.

SUNDAY MORNING, June 9, at 11 o'clock.

SUNDAY EVENING, June 23, at 7 o'clock.

BIRTH.

On 29th May, at Bannockburn, Mrs JANE MARSHALL, of a daughter.

CROMWELL ARGUS.

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1872.

On Thursday last, the 23rd ultimo, a Bill was passed by the Provincial Council, is titled "An Ordinance for granting to the Municipal and Counties' Corporations within the Province of Otago, Provincial License and Registration Fees as part of their ordinary Revenue." The title of the Bill explains its meaning, and it may probably be considered the result of the Mayoral Conference lately held in Dunedin. We shall best inform our readers of its meaning and provisions by condensing its contents.

Clause 2 provides that on and after the date of the coming into operation of this Ordinance, all licenses, whether under the head of Auctioneers', Licensing, Drunkenness, Licensed Carriages', Hawkers, Goat Nuisance, or Theatres' Ordinance, payable by any person or persons residing or carrying on business within the limits of any Municipality or County, shall be payable to the collector of the Corporation in which such person or persons reside, and the same shall form part of the ordinary revenue of such Corporation.

Clause 3 empowers "the Collector" to sign and issue, on payment of the stated fees, all such licenses and certificates as may be required within the bounds of the Municipality or County; and provides that the dues and fees payable by any persons not residing within the limits of any Corporation shall be payable to the Provincial Treasurer, and form part of the ordinary revenue of the Province as hereunto before.

Clause 4 provides that from the passing of this Ordinance the formation, management, and maintenance of any main road within the boundaries of any incorporated borough or county shall be undertaken by such Corporation; and the costs and expenses connected therewith shall be a charge against the ordinary revenue of the Corporation.

Clause 6 simply identifies the "Provincial Treasurer" with the "Collector of the Corporation."

It will be seen that this Bill forms part of "the change" sought to be introduced,—its purpose being to put the funds of the various Municipalities in the hands of the members thereof for expenditure, leaving less work for the *employers* of the Government to perform, and insuring a consequent reduction in their staff. This purpose, we presume, will meet with the approbation of all; but until the whole system comes into operation, it would be premature to speculate on its working in piecemeal. We may remark that this Bill has to receive the Governor's sanction before becoming the law of the land.

The quantity of

The half-yearly meeting of Justices for the granting of publicans' licenses, gazetted for to-day, was formally adjourned by the Clerk of Court till Thursday, there being no quorum of magistrates present at the hour fixed.

We are requested to direct the special attention of the public to the auction sale of Mr W. Shanly's landed property, business premises, and stock-in-trade, announced for the 13th, 14th, and 15th of the present month. The sale is peremptory, (the auctioneer having received his instructions from the Provisional Trustee in Bankruptcy), and therefore we need hardly add that it will be *bona fide*.

Frequent complaints have been made to us of the filthy condition of the town slaughter-houses. The stench arising from at least one of these places is simply disgusting, and this state of things has been allowed to exist for many months past,—in fact, ever since the resignation by Constable Comyn of the Inspectorship of Nuisances, for we believe a successor has never been appointed. The Town Council is wholly to blame in the matter. They appear to ignore the existence of Municipal bye-law No. 2, which deals specially with the regulation of urban slaughter-houses.

The practice followed in the Warden's Court here in connection with the hearing of unopposed applications for protection, water-races, dams, extended claims, &c., is productive of much inconvenience and some expense to applicants, more especially to such as reside long distances from Cromwell. Under the present system applicants have invariably to wait the disposal of all other Court business, however protracted, before obtaining any grants applied for. We are not aware of any particular reason why such applications should be deferred until the very last moment; but we are quite sure that if the Warden could make it convenient to dispose of them immediately after the opening of the Court, the miners of this district would reap considerable benefit from the change.

A case of plagiarism of the most brazen description has come under our notice. In our issue of 2nd April there appeared an original contribution by "Crusher" on "The Management of Quartz Mines." In perusing our latest file of the *Thames Guardian*, we find, in its issue of May 20, "Crusher's" letter published in *extenso* and *verbatim*, as an original contribution to that journal, purporting to be written by "Tom Crusher," of Grahamstown! We think it hardly probable that the editor of the *Guardian* could have been aware of the fact that the article alluded to was "pirated" from the CROMWELL ANGUS, or that it was published, and duly acknowledged, in the *Cromwells' Mail* several days previous to its appearance in the columns of the *Guardian*. We shall patiently await the *Guardian's* explanation.

A meeting of the Atheneum Hall Committee was held in the Town-hall on the evening of Tuesday last. Mr B. R. Baird occupied the chair; and there were also present Messrs Marsh (Hon. Secretary), Preshaw, Sansom, Wright, Dally, Colclough, Taylor, Foreman, MacKellar, Blair, Campbell, and Matthews. The minutes of previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the hon. Secretary announced that the gross proceeds of the entertainment held on the 22nd ult. amounted to over £22. Mr MacKellar brought forward the following motion:—"That the Secretary be requested to write to the Waste Land Board, asking that sections 36, 37, and 38, Block III., upon one of which the building at present used as a Court-house stands, may be granted to the Atheneum Hall Committee as a site for a building." Carried. In response to a written application received from Messrs Kelly, Holley, Campbell, Hurley, and Gilchrist, who propose to form an amateur negro minstrel company, the Committee resolved to purchase a banjo, tambourine, and triangle for the use of any band of minstrels that may be formed in connection with the popular entertainments; and also agreed to empower the gentlemen above named to borrow the instruments required pending the arrival of those ordered by the Committee. Messrs Colclough, Frazer, Whetter, and Preshaw were constituted a Programme Committee in connection with the ensuing entertainment. The Secretary was requested to write letters of thanks to the ladies who gave their assistance at the late concert. It was intimated that practice could be continued as usual on Tuesday and Friday evenings, in the School-room; and the Committee, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, adjourned till Saturday evening, the 8th inst.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUNEDIN,

TUESDAY, 9 A.M.

The Provincial Council was prorogued on Friday afternoon.

The police have apologised to the Government for their action in "striking" for higher pay, and have asked to be taken on again. The Government have not yet acceded to their request, and it is doubtful whether they will do so. Fourteen of the Armed Constabulary have been ordered to leave Wellington for Otago, to act as policemen.

Dr Viard, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Wellington, died on Sunday afternoon.

Nervous debility, indigestion, and lowness of spirits, cured by Holloway's Pills.—Extract of a letter from Mr Medcalf, of Beverly, June 7, 1847:—"To Professor Holloway.—Sir,—For years I have been troubled with indigestion and nervousness, causing a complaint commonly termed the nightmare, frequently so severe that I dared not go to bed for weeks together. I obtained advice from the most proficient in the medical profession without any good results. When suffering from it in its worst stage, I was prevailed upon to give your Pills a trial. By their use I am now quite well; I never slept better in my life, nor enjoyed sounder health."

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

THURSDAY, MAY 30.

(Before E. H. Carew, Esq., R.M.; and James Hazlett, Esq., J.P.)

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE LICENSE.

The application of Owen Pierce (renewal) was granted.

ASSAULT.

Edward Harding v. Alfred Short.—The plaintiff in this case set forth that the defendant, who is the licensee of the Reefs' Arms Hotel at Carrickton, did, on Friday, the 24th May, assault the complainant by striking him on the face with his clenched fist.

Mr W. W. Wilson, for the defendant, pleaded not guilty.

Mr Allauby, counsel for plaintiff, asked for an adjournment of the hearing, on the ground that his client had been unable to secure the attendance of important witnesses in time for that day's sitting of the Court.

Mr Wilson objected to any postponement unless costs were paid by the plaintiff.

The Bench regretted that the plaintiff was unable to go on with the case, as an adjournment would involve considerable expense. They were content, however, to allow an adjournment on payment of the costs of the day,—viz., 10s for one witness, and £2 2s, solicitor's fee.

The hearing was accordingly adjourned for a week.

G. T. STEPHENSON v. BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

In this case the Resident Magistrate had on the previous Court-day deferred his decision, and now gave the following judgment:—

"This case is brought by plaintiff to recover from defendant £50, as damages for alleged improper dismissal, without notice or just cause, from a clerkship in the defendant's agency at Cromwell. From the evidence adduced, it appears that the plaintiff had been in the service of the defendant for about six years, at the West Coast, at Dunedin, and ultimately at Cromwell, at which agency he had served for some twelve months; that on the 31st January, Mr Preshaw, the agent, informed him that he was instructed to request him to resign, and then told him that he had reported him to the Bank manager at Dunedin. The plaintiff declined to resign, and telegraphed to the manager at Dunedin asking that he might be called there. He was, however, dismissed. The evidence of the manager of the Dunedin Branch, Mr Miller, shows that he was dismissed by him, or by his instructions, on the grounds of carelessness and inattention to his duties; further, that while in Dunedin, he had occasion repeatedly to find fault with him for gross carelessness and inattention to his duties, and that just prior to the plaintiff's removing to the Cromwell agency, he (Mr Miller) cautioned the plaintiff that if he gave the agent there cause of complaint, he would most assuredly have to leave the service of the Bank. Plaintiff's solicitor, Mr W. W. Wilson, argues that the conduct of plaintiff while in Dunedin, if bad, was condoned, and could not be used against him in this case. But, from the manager's evidence, it was not condoned, but allowed to hang over him, with the caution that if he gave fresh cause of complaint, he would most assuredly have to leave the service. Mr Preshaw, in his evidence, says that for a few months after plaintiff's arrival at Cromwell, he was very attentive to his duties, but subsequently became careless in his work, which he afterwards explains in cross-examination as careless in his writing. There is not at any rate sufficient before the Court in this respect to justify his summary dismissal from that cause. The other ground given for his dismissal is that he was repeatedly late in coming to the office in the morning. Upon this point, Mr Preshaw swears that he told the plaintiff to be at the office at half-past nine or a quarter to ten, but had he opened the office a quarter past ten he would not have complained. He says further that plaintiff came as near to ten as possible, but which he explained by stating that he was rarely ever before that time; that he was frequently five or ten minutes after ten. That he spoke to him frequently about his being late, and on one occasion wrote a letter to report him to Dunedin, but which he afterwards destroyed on the plaintiff promising not to be late for the future; and that after this the plaintiff was worse than ever, which culminated on the 4th January by his not putting in an appearance at the Bank until half past ten. On this occasion the plaintiff was reported to Dunedin for carelessness and continually being late to work. He was asked to resign, and upon refusal was dismissed. There can be no question that the Bank had a right to expect punctuality in the plaintiff's attendance; and I find from the evidence that the plaintiff was habitually negligent in that respect, and must therefore give judgment against him."

Mr Brough, counsel for defendants, asked for professional costs to the amount of £3 3s. The Bank had incurred heavy expense in connection with the case, and he submitted that it was only right the plaintiff should pay the costs asked for.

Mr Wilson objected, chiefly on the ground that repeated adjournments of the case had been granted for the convenience of the defendants.

The Resident Magistrate said that although the plaintiff was legally dismissed from the service of the Bank, the latter had acted with some degree of harshness in depriving him of his situation without a moment's notice; and it was probable that if he (plaintiff) had been in the service of a private firm, he would have been entitled to some pecuniary consideration on account of his summary dismissal.

The Bench could not, under the circumstances, allow professional costs as against the plaintiff, who would, however, have to pay costs of Court, amounting to 2s.

W. EDWARDS v. DRAPER.

In this case the affidavit of service of summons upon defendant (who resides at Tuapeka) not having been returned, the hearing was postponed till Thursday, June 6.

CHARLES WILLIAMS v. J. HARDING.

Plaintiff claimed payment by defendant of sixteen weeks' wages, at 30s. per week (£24), for services rendered in connection with the building of the Reefs' Arms Hotel at Carrickton.

Mr Brough for plaintiff; Mr Wilson for defendant.

The plaintiff, who is at present engaged as a butcher and publican at Bendigo, deposed that on the 14th of December last he was engaged by the defendant to "look after" some building materials which were removed from Logantown to Carrickton to be used in the re-erection of the Reefs' Arms Hotel. For this service plaintiff was to be paid 30s. per week, and provided with board and lodging.

The defendant denied having made any such agreement as that stated by plaintiff, alleging that he had undertaken to provide board and lodging for the plaintiff in consideration of the latter taking charge of the building materials whilst the hotel was being erected. He was quite willing to pay the plaintiff for any work done if it was properly accounted for.

Witnesses on both sides were examined and cross-examined at considerable length.

The Bench considered the claim proved, and judgment was given for the full amount claimed, together with 2s. Court costs and £2 2s. professional fees.

THE CHARGE OF PERJURY.

The adjourned case, *Francis v. Kidd*, came on for rehearing.

The Resident Magistrate stated that as the Bench had some doubt as to the materiality of the evidence given by the accused in the Warden's Court, they would recall the prosecutor and examine him on the point in question. In order to substantiate a charge of perjury, there must be something in the sworn testimony of the accused which would tend to affect the decision of the matter before the Court at the time such evidence was given.

John Francis, the prosecutor, (recalled by the Court):—The accused gave evidence for the defence in *Francis v. Kidd*. In that defence I endeavoured to prove that accused had sold a half share in the Star of the East claim for £75. If accused had received £75, he would have been in funds to pay the calls. I consider that if he had not been in funds, I would have had to pay the calls due on the share I claimed. I knew that no profit except the £75 had arisen from the share up to the time I made the claim.

Charles Colclough, sharebroker, examined by Mr Wilson:—I was present in Court on the 9th November during the hearing of the case *Francis v. Kidd*. Mr Wilson was acting for Francis. I recollect his asking Mr Kidd if he had ever sold a share in the Star of the East claim. That was the same in which Francis was then claiming to have an interest. The question was asked the accused several times, and he stated that he had never sold nor offered for sale any share or part of a share in that claim, and the whole of the share was still his property. He was cautioned by Mr Wilson to be very particular in his answer, as it was important. My memory is exact because I had before that period seen a sale-note from Kidd to Fauvel for an interest in a claim therein called the Evening Star, and I recollect it to be the same claim as the one then in dispute.

I re-examined: I have not the slightest interest in this prosecution. Francis does not owe me a fraction. I am not assisting him in this prosecution. I have a distinct recollection of the proceedings before the Warden's Court in the case of *Francis v. Kidd*. The substance of the question put was, "Had he sold any share in the Star of the East claim?" The words of the reply, as I before stated, were "that he had never sold any share or portion of a share in that claim." Mr Brough was endeavouring to show that Francis had never made payments on account of a portion of the share that he claimed, with the view of disputing the validity of his demand. Francis gave evidence that Kidd was in funds from the sale of half a share in the claim, by producing a letter (referring to such a sale) from Howe to Francis. Kidd's assertion "that he had never sold" any share or portion of a share, was given in consequence of the matter above referred to with the view of showing that he was not in funds. I can't remember who it was first put the question, but I believe it was Mr Wilson. I have not, to the best of my recollection, spoken to Fauvel on this matter since the hearing at Clyde on Saturday. The question, "Have you sold within twelve months?" may have been asked, but the other question—"Have you ever sold?"—certainly was asked. I believe the document now shown me marked D to be the same document as the sale-note referred to in my evidence.

James Stuart, before being sworn, asked for his expenses as he had been put to an expense of £1 in consequence of being summoned to give evidence. Mr Wilson offered him 10s., which he refused to take, as Francis had promised to give him £1. Francis then gave him the £1, and he immediately handed the amount to the Clerk of the Court as a donation to the Hospital. Witness was then sworn and gave evidence as follows:—I am an hotel-keeper and ferry-owner at Eamockburn Ferry. I am one of the directors of the Star of the East Company. I know the position of the ground held by the Company. I recollect the ground shortly after it was taken up. We used to call it the Evening Star, and sometimes the Golden Star.

Mr Wilson said that this was the case for the prosecution.

Mr Brough briefly addressed the Bench in defence, contending that there was nothing before the Court to show that his client had ever sold, either to Fauvel or any one else, any interest in the Star of the East claim even up to the present time. He submitted that the charge of perjury against the accused had not been proved, and characterised the prosecution as the most absurd thing ever known in the district.

The Court adjourned for a brief interval to enable their Worships to confer together as to their decision.

On the re-opening of the Court, the Resident Magistrate stated that both Mr Hazlett and himself concurred in the opinion that the charge was not proved, and the information was therefore dismissed.

On Wednesday last, three sergeants and fourteen constables of the Police Force in Dunedin refused to perform duty, in consequence of the Provincial Council having refused to increase their wages, and also because they considered that invidious distinctions had been drawn between them and the warders of the Gaol. The Government declined to accede to the request for an increase of pay, and all who took part in the strike were dismissed.

BENDIGO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

May 28, 1872.

The principal change noticeable here since my last communication has been in the weather, which has been stormy and boisterous of late. Snow has fallen in considerable quantities, and we may fairly assume that Winter has set in in earnest. On Tuesday week, the heaviest shower of rain fell I have experienced for some years; it was fortunately of short duration, or a flood would have resulted. Some damage was done to water-races, but repairs have since been effected, and the supply is abundant.

The Colclough Company are raising a quantity of stone, but the mill is idle for some reason. The reef still keeps up its improved appearance, which is that of a permanent and deep reef, having changed into the blue and white quartz which, as I have before intimated, is a certain indication of that character. It is a great pity the manager is not permitted to have his own way in putting in a tunnel at once, as the method of raising the ore which he is at present compelled to pursue is admirably calculated to retard the acquisition of dividends. The ground is very wet, and as the shaft deepens the flow of water increases greatly; a tunnel would obviate this, and the labour wasted in raising water could be brought to bear on the reef, and the mill kept constantly at work.

I inspected the Aurora workings, and am really surprised that such an apparently good speculation should have been so hastily and inconsiderately abandoned, and left so long idle. Although only two men have been at work for about three weeks in the mine, they have placed about sixty tons of stone in the paddock, and have commenced crushing. The estimated yield is 8 to 10 dwts. per ton, and as the reef is four or five feet wide, this ought to leave a good margin for profit. The main level is in nearly 700 feet, and to all appearance the stone is improving; in fact, I cannot see the slightest reason why operations should ever have been suspended. About 230 feet in, the cap of a blue and white reef crops in the floor of the tunnel; it is similar to the Colclough stone, and may be found to be a continuation of that ledge. The tributaries will turn their attention to this after the present crushing is finished. I may here state that I am confident that those who have ventured on the speculation will be amply repaid for their enterprise,—a consummation which will go far to revive the drooping fortunes of Bendigo.

It is needless to make any lengthy statement about the Cromwell Company, who are as usual raising large quantities of stone and crushing it; and, I presume, pocketing dividends with the *sang froid* of successfully established quartz miners.

There are a great number of Chinese working in Bendigo Gully at the present time. They are taking the place in a face, and washing all before them; and, judging from the continual gabble and laughter prevailing, have visions of a subsequent *otium cum dignitate* in the Flowery Land as a result of their present untiring industry. The old European identities of the gully view this state of things with alarm, fearing justly that shortly, like Othello's, their "occupation will be gone." Unfortunately for them, as Mr Michie remarked in a lecture years ago, gold cannot be reproduced like cereal crops; when once the golden harvest is gathered in, there is an end of it; so I am afraid the aforesaid old identities will have to leave the familiar spot in search of "fresh fields and pastures new," when the celestial locusts have devoured all before them in the shape of fossicking ground.

Just as we were congratulating ourselves on the possibility of cheap living as a panacea for the coming hard times of Winter, Mr McLean gives notice to all and sundry in the cheap motion line, that on and after the 1st June sheep will be sold at the station at 10s. each, instead of 6s. as heretofore. This is a rise with a vengeance! and one which even the unprecedented price of wool fails to warrant. It is to be hoped the matter will be reconsidered and modified; or if persisted in, let us have opposition in the wholesale as well as the retail trade. The imposition (it can be called by no other name) is ridiculous at this season, when the sheep, never of the best, are likely to become living anatomical specimens during the inclemency of winter. I have not at any time participated in the diggers' "anti-squatter" cry; but if such extraordinary and uncalled-for vagaries are perpetrated, I shall reluctantly be compelled to join the ranks of the Opposition.

An American exchange says:—"It is a great mistake to suppose that editors keep public reading rooms; that they have plenty of time to talk to all and everybody; that they are delighted to get anything to fill up the paper; that they have plenty of time to correct bad manuscripts; that they are in duty bound to pull everybody; that they should know everything, whether informed of it or not; that they have plenty of money; that they should notice every scatwag that travels; that they should have news when there is not any news; that they should print every man's name that attends a dog-fight, and should keep every man's name out of the paper who comes before the police court."

The Taranaki Government offer a reward of £1000 for the discovery of a gold-field in that Province. The Superintendent of the Province, in announcing the fact, says:—"This reward will be paid to the discoverer whenever duty shall have been paid in the Province on 12,000 ounces of gold, the produce of such gold-field."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE MINERS AND THE TEN HOURS SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR.—Sometimes a man, in giving publicity to his opinions, may be unable to place them in as intelligible a form as he would wish; he cannot perhaps harmonise his words with his thoughts, so as to convey to the minds of his readers a thorough conception of his meaning, and a full comprehension of his ideas. Some latitude will therefore, I hope, be vouchsafed to a working man in such a dilemma, whilst descanting on the labour question, who, if he cannot make his meaning plain, will at all events make it as plain as he can.

Considerable attention has been given to the ten hours question in your columns, and much good has doubtless resulted therefrom; although I scarcely think that the right chord has been struck, the remedy in my humble opinion being to a great extent in the hands of the miners themselves. Appealing to the better feelings and philanthropy of men will frequently be attended with some profit; but then, on the other hand, self-aggrandisement so predominates, as to be an incentive in the most of men to either purchase labour, like anything else, as cheaply as possible, or to eke as much of it out of their fellow-mortals as they might deem practicable. Rather should the working man be urged to turn his thoughts inward, and to consider whether the malady under which he sometimes groans is not of his own creating, and the curse still in his own keeping.

Attempts to extort from or impose upon the working man, either in the way of a diminution of wages, or an increase of working hours, are seldom resorted to without regard being had to his circumstances. The advent of the "hard-up" man is often looked for, work in many cases being actually suspended until he makes his appearance, it being well known that the labour of a necessitous man is easily cheapened and his working hours protracted. Eight hours' labour is as much as one man should give to another. It is covetousness and tyranny trying to impose upon need and helplessness, when more is demanded. At the same time, I think it is incompatible with reason to say that eight hours is the utmost limit of a man's energies, that his vigour and power of endurance cannot be sustained beyond that duration. The fact of so many employers exacting more than that number of hours' labour from their employés leads to the belief that such is not really the case. If eight hours' labour produced as much as ten, men would not be required to work beyond that time. To determine the precise amount of labour a man is capable of sustaining,—to define with any exactitude the daily capacity of human exertion,—are matters not easily ascertainable, men being so differently constituted.

But miners need fear no oppression if they look to themselves. Working men should resolve never to be poor. Poverty is not only ridiculed and scorned, as Doctor Johnson has truly observed, but it is a tempting object for the selfishness of men to work upon; and a constant butt for the weapons of oppression and cupidity. Adversity sometimes overtakes men who have done their best to avert it; yet I am afraid that but few miners come under this category.

Of vital importance, then, is frugality to the working man, and the miner especially. Aye, even penuriousness is better than prodigality—the digger's bane. Without any desire to instil a love of greed, I say,—Let the working man recollect that when he is without money, he is in a measure without freedom; he has not liberty of choice; he is obliged to take the first thing that offers itself to him,—to work for a man perhaps for whom he has no liking,—and often to resort to a species of work which is distasteful to him.

Reckless as miners are as a body, they have, no doubt, their moments of thought, of self-communion, and of unavailing regret at valuable time lost and hard-earned money uselessly spent. Unfortunately, their reformation is generally but short-lived. "Necessity's sharp pinch" teaches them prudence, but the lesson is too often but transitory in effect. They soon forget that money is power,—that it endows a man with strength and influence: with strength to resist "the oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumacy"; with influence sufficient to withhold his labour, until he is satisfied that he will be fairly worked and paid.

Did Communists and Red Republicans strive to improve their own individual interests, instead of looking after the welfare of the society to which they are attached, they would soon cease prating about the equalisation of property, the rights of man, and such-like ravings. If the miners of this district had that portion of their earnings which they have so lavishly squandered, an over-amount of labour would not be required of them as wages-men. "Merit never yet failed its need." Respect will always be had for sobriety and carefulness; and where there is respect, there will seldom be an unjust demand. Beware then, I say to the working man, of reckless prodigality. Be careful and thrifty, and you will have no cause for complaints about long hours and small wages. You will not then be the dupe of vulgar prosperity; you will be a ruler, instead of being ruled; you will be sought after, instead of having to seek. The labour of

a steady, persevering man will be in demand when that of the thoughtless, improvident one remains unemployed; for the simple reason that confidence and dependence can be placed in the man of sober habits; whilst the manners and disposition of the other preclude any certainty of his rendering a regular and efficient performance of his work, and he will therefore be the cause of ever-recurring doubt and disquietude in the mind of anyone who might employ him. Besides, the advancement of self-interest is compatible with the well-being, and is to the advantage of society generally.

Unless I am greatly mistaken, this district is even now suffering from the improvidence of its inhabitants. Success in a community, as in an individual, cannot be expected where there has been so much recklessness as to the present and such indifference as to the future. Happily, had a large number of the inhabitants of this district learned "to save rather than to acquire," disappointment to enterprising men, and the frustration of practicable and remunerative works, would not have ensued. And if miners would do a little less drinking and a little more thinking, they would soon find themselves able to participate and assist in many undertakings, devoid of the dread of being over-reached; they could often benefit themselves, and others at the same time; murmurings and accusations would not be so commonly heard amongst them; and they could then speak of the "dignity of labour" with the assurance that they would not be jeered at and derided for so doing.

I am, &c., A MINER.

THE CARRICK WATER SCHEME.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR.—The statement that appeared in last Tuesday's ARGUS,—that Mr Wilson wishes it to be known that the information contained in a paragraph in your previous issue, with regard to the fall of the Carrick Water Race, was not obtained from him,—calls for the following explanation from me:—

I gave your reporter the details of the amount of fall the race possessed as laid out, as those details were given to me by Mr Wilson himself on the day his survey was completed. He levelled and chained from Duffer's Saddle to the Royal Standard Saddle,—a distance of 6 miles and 23 chains: these were the limits assigned him. He found that after allowing 9ft. of fall to the mile, he had 3ft. per mile to spare, or 19ft. altogether, after dropping the water over the Standard Saddle. I do not remember that I mentioned 35ft. as the amount of surplus fall, but stated roundly from 20ft. to 30ft., knowing we had more than enough for our purpose.

Whilst on this subject, I may remark that the ground along the line of race appears as favourable as any on the Carrick Range generally. There are a few points of abrupt rock here and there along the line which may present aspects of difficulty to some people, but which are insignificant when compared with the difficulties the capital of the Company is able to surmount. As

the winter has now set in, the directors deem it imprudent to proceed any further with the undertaking until the spring; when tenders will be called for sections of five, ten, or twenty chains, as now laid off; and we trust the public will give us the support that a scheme so beneficial to all of us justly deserves.—I am, &c.,

Cromwell, June 1. JAMES TAYLOR.

THE SCIENCE OF QUARTZ-MINING.

(To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.)

SIR.—My curiosity and expectations having been aroused, a short while ago, by the promises of your two correspondents, "Viator" and "Crusher," to inform the public of a way (if not the best way) to make poor reefs pay, imagine my disappointment on perusing "Viator's" letter in your issue of the 14th inst., in which he only states that he and "Crusher" have given all the information required to that end.

Serely the scientific (?) "Viator" cannot imagine that the employment of a staff of scientific men, and the manager's pricking off, or plan of workings, the daily or weekly amount of work done in the mine, as a captain does his ship's course on a chart, is all that is required to make poor ground pay,—or would either help the development of the mine, or payment of dividends? The utter want conveyed in "Viator's" letters of any practical information on the subject which heads them, leads me to ask the question,—Can it be possible that one who uses such big words is, like the Melbourne chemists in the alum case mentioned by "Crusher," unable to perform what he has undertaken?

As for "Crusher," he must have (morally) a decidedly distorted vision, when he imagines mining companies are like flocks of sheep, when two or three scabby ones taint the whole flock. I have carefully read "Crusher's" productions, without deriving a single new idea of a more economical way of working poor reefs, considering their situation, than that now in operation on the Carrick, when the means of the parties, or companies, are adequate. "Crusher" is as decidedly non-scientific, as "Viator" is the contrary. He does not mean, I presume, to impugn Mr Skey's report on the Thames reefs, which, if altogether scientific, is at the same time a valuable one. But little of any service in gold-saving has of late years been invented or discovered by either scientific or practical men. It would, however, be hardly fair, in consequence, to go the extreme length of condemning either class; extremes are dangerous,—evidently so in the case of your correspondents.

In the alum case above referred to, is it possible that, in the flour tested, the alum and flour were not so intimately mingled as to give each chemist the same proportion of alum in the flour to be operated on? Should this be the case, the fault would lie with the party mixing the alum and flour, and not with the chemists.

I trust that "Crusher" is not yet at the end of his tether; but, being a "free lance," will put that weapon in rest, and rescue his co-instructor from the maledictions of expectant and disappointed miners, and his own "self-created fog."

"Up, "Crusher!" for your credit's sake,
Upon them with the pen!"

My motive in writing this is, if possible, to induce "Crusher" to keep his word, and enlighten all interested in quartz-mining as to the proper manner in which poor reefs are to be made to pay. On "Viator," this advice will, I fear, be thrown away, as he is (mercy on us!) pachydermatous!—I am, &c., ANTI-HUMBUG.

"Anti-Humbug" has fallen into an error regarding the subject-matter of "Crusher's" contributions. Until the present week, "Crusher" has written nothing for publication in our columns save two letters on "The Management of Quartz Mines."—Ed. C.A.]

QUEENSTOWN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

What could have possessed the Clerk of the Weather to send such a downpour of rain as we were favoured with on the Queen's Birthday, it is hard to imagine. *Homme propose, mais Dieu dispense*, and all the arrangements made by pleasure-seekers, in anticipation of the general holiday, were upset by the execrable weather. The valiant W.R.V. had to forego the display of their shooting powers until some more suitable day, and intending excursionists preferred remaining indoors by the fire, to facing the storm of wind and rain. In the evening, however, a large number of the citizens wended their way to the theatre, and witnessed the performance of "Turn Him Out" and "The Turned Head," by the Dramatic Club, for the benefit of the local lodge of the M.U.I.O.O.F.

The number of Chinamen in town the last few days has been something alarming. Their presence is owing to numerous charges of assault lodged by one party of Chinese at Big Beach against another party in the same locality,—who, to the number of forty, crossed the river and attacked party No. 1,—picks, shovels, and sluice-forks (the last an extremely handy weapon) being used with considerable effect.

Judge Gray can scarcely complain of not having his time occupied since the advent of lawyers. He sat here for eleven days, and, I might almost say, nights; for on several occasions he held an evening court. Several amusing incidents occurred. On one occasion a pillar of the Presbyterian Church acknowledged to shooting a dozen or so of trespassing porkers on a Sabbath morning. Mr Westwood, of Clyde, had to undergo a severe cross-examination at the hands of Mr B. C. Haggitt, to the intense amusement of everyone except himself.

The Town Hall is all but completed and the Directors are now in a kinder-sort-of quondam, as the amount paid up fails by some £300 to cover the contract.

The "Wakatip" steamer has not yet appeared above water, but she is now within about 20 yards of the shore, and will probably have been landed ere you receive this.

HOW TO MAKE OUR POOR REEFS PAY.

(To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.)

SIR.—Without presuming to think myself capable of solving the above very important and difficult problem, I will venture to offer a few suggestions which I sincerely hope may attract the attention of more able men to the subject.

By far the most desirable way of attaining this object is by saving all, or at least a large proportion, of the gold now known to be lost, said to be 45 per cent. of the whole. If we can arrive at a conclusion how this great loss occurs, it will be at least a step towards getting it remedied; so I had better begin at the very beginning.

According to scientific authorities, gold is excessively ductile, is incapable of being oxidised, is nineteen times heavier than water, and has a great affinity for quicksilver. Now, with all respect to Science, all these peculiarities except the first are only partly true,—at least, the ideas formed by the unscientific reader on those data are erroneous; for if a pint of melted gold weighs as much as nineteen pints of water, a pint of gold-leaf may not weigh as much as one pint of water.

Secondly,—gold has no doubt an affinity for quicksilver, but not near so much as is generally believed; nothing like the magnet for iron; in fact, gold must not only be brought into actual contact with quicksilver, but must be subjected to a considerable amount of friction when there to make it amalgamate. Thirdly,—if gold does not oxidise, (or, in plain English, rust,) it attracts a rust or serum from other minerals generally contained in the same stone, or from the atmosphere, which is quite as effectual in preventing amalgamation as if it were in the stone itself. This last fact is claimed by Mr Skey as his discovery, and he calls it "sulphurated hydrogen"; but hundreds of reefs, myself amongst the number, knew the fact many a year ago; at least, they must have noticed

that in breaking the stone in the reef they have seen gold freely, and yet, on its being exposed to the air for some time, they could

with difficulty find a few specks without ting the stone. Even many of your business people, in times of reefsing excitement, had their tongues sore from licking the specimens submitted to their inspection. Lastly,—it is perfectly true that gold is ductile that a single ounce may be beat out so as to cover several superficial feet surface. Now, if this fine leaf of gold is chopped up into excessively small particles would it not float away in water? I believe it is in this way the greater proportion of gold is lost, and, consequently, that all the inventions having gravity for their basis are totally incapable of saving the gold in form. Most alluvial miners have seen "flour gold" floating away, and have fortified themselves by saying it would take a bushel of it to weigh an ounce. Our miners call it "paint gold," and simply it is no good,—can't be saved. If gold is to the naked eye can thus be seen to be how much of still smaller particles in a mass so ductile must pass away? Even a pony goes through the best chamois along with silver in squeezing; and if the silver is tortured a second, even a third time, a small portion will be obtained. This is so fine it is called gold in solution. Were all particles of gold heavier than pulverised quartz it could be easily saved without the quicksilver.

Let us now consider the process by which gold is saved in an ordinary stamping. First, the stone is passed through the stamping box, which is fed with quicksilver in quantities constantly. There it is crushed fine as to pass through gratings, having from one to two hundred holes to the square inch. Afterwards it passes over three or four amalgamated plates, having ripples full of quicksilver between each plate, besides those above and below them. Then it reaches the hot water table, which is washed every two hours and the stuff from those blankets gives five per cent. of the entire gold obtained. It will thus be perceived that, excepting the stamping box and, to a certain degree, the blankets, gravity is entirely depended on for if the particles of gold are not sufficiently heavy to sink in the water constantly float over the tables and ripples, and through pulverised quartz flowing with it, it cannot come in contact with the quicksilver. The blankets merely catch the particles by reason of their ragged form, and particles not passing that form are inevitably lost.

The suggestion I would offer to those having inventive mechanical talents, which I regret do not possess myself, is to produce some machinery which will subject all the stuff passing through a mill, *irrespective of gravity*, to the greatest possible amount of friction while in contact with the quicksilver. Can this be done, I firmly believe the problem would be solved, and the gold more easily saved than even by smelting the quartz as by the latter process the intense heat required might possibly evaporate a considerable portion of the gold. The "China" mill saves gold more effectually than any of the modern inventions, simply for the reason mentioned, —namely, considerable friction while in contact with the quicksilver, little or no splashing; but even in that amount of friction is not sufficient to thoroughly amalgamate all the particles. It requires very careful feeding; as by feeding either too high or too low will you lose quicksilver; and being both expensive and cumbersome, it is not suitable for our requirements.

Surely some inventive genius will improve on it. It is a disgrace to have admitted that this old machine (hundred years old!) is the most effectual for saving gold that we know of. Have "Viator's" scientific friends been doing the Ripon Winkle business, or have they been so engaged in looking for eclipses, and finding green and yellow rats instead, that they do not debase their venerable thoughts to a low but very useful subject? One hint I give to anyone desiring to become an inventor. The grinding of iron on iron is very likely to sicken the quicksilver: if this can be avoided, it would be a great advantage.

The other ways by which comparatively poor reefs may be made to pay,—such as proved appliances, economic working, &c.,—would need many other letters; I would feel grateful to anyone who can take my place, and cry "Spell, he!" could we increase the yield of our reefs forty, or even twenty, per cent., (which will have to be quite possible,) hundreds of now abandoned could be worked profitably and a new era of prosperity would be created.—I am, &c., CRUSHER.

WARDEN'S COURT, CROMWELL.

THURSDAY, MAY 30.
(Before E. H. Carew, Esq., Judge and Warden.)

NO MINER'S NIGHT.

Ah Cat and Ah Quoi, charged on the information of Sergeant Cassels with mining for gold without miners' rights, did not appear; their names were called, and warrants were issued to compel their attendance.

APPLICATIONS.

Protection.—Ah See Tan and others, for days for alluvial claim at Nevis; granted. Robert Brydon and others, sixty days for Neen Bawn quartz claim; granted.

Extended Claim.—John Jackson, at his Paddy's Gully; granted.

Water Races.—John Bethune and another; granted. Robert Burns Quartz Mining Company, two sluice-heads from Pipeclay Creek; granted.

Dams.—The application of the Nil Desperandum Quartz Mining Company for permission to erect a dam in Pipeclay Gully was again postponed, and will be considered on Thursday next.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, 23rd MAY.

NASEBY ROAD.

On the motion of Mr Mervyn, the petition of the inhabitants of Mount Ida in reference to the proposed deviation of road to avoid Houndburn Hill, was referred to a select Committee to report on the 31st inst.

COMMONAGE FOR CROMWELL.

Mr Hickey moved that an Address be presented to the Superintendent, requesting that he would cause the sum of £1000 to be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for the purpose of procuring Commonage for Cromwell.

Mr Bastings warmly supported the motion. He pointed out that the district in favour of which the vote was asked had contributed largely to the revenue; that the miners there had constructed miles of road at their own expense, and without asking the Province to contribute a penny, and that they had thereby greatly facilitated the development of the resources of the country.

Mr Mervyn also supported the motion. The Hon. Mr M'Lean addressed the Council on the propriety of enabling all districts to share alike.

Mr Reid said, that recognising the necessity which existed for a common at Cromwell, the Government would take steps to ascertain whether they could arrange on reasonable terms with the runholder, and otherwise, for the proclamation of a common there. Having this assurance, Mr Hickey agreed to withdraw his motion.

OTAGO LOCAL REVENUES BILL.

This bill, which provides for "granting to the Municipal and Counties Corporations within the Province of Otago Provincial license and registration fees as part of their ordinary revenue," was read a third time and passed.

THE FENCING BILL.

A measure introduced in order "to consolidate and amend the laws relative to fences," was read a second time.

THE AIDED SCHOOLS CLAUSES.

In Committee, Mr Clark's motion on this subject was slightly modified, and was put and carried on a division by 21 votes against 3, one of the latter being given merely to bring about a division. Messrs Daniel and Hickey were the only real opponents of the motion, which is as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this Council the 'Aided Schools Causes' of the Education Bill, proposed to be introduced by the General Government at the next meeting of Assembly, are opposed to true principles of political economy, and are calculated to place in the hands of the Minister of Education a most dangerous patronage, which may be exercised so as to prove most detrimental to the best interests of the Colony, and to the success of a sound system of National Education: and that an address be presented to His Honor the Superintendent, requesting him to forward copies of this resolution to the Speakers and Members of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives."

EDUCATION BILL.

In moving the second reading of this Bill, Mr Bathgate explained that it was simply an empowering Ordinance to enable School Committees to levy rates in aid of their ordinary revenue, and otherwise to amend the existing Ordinance.

THE COUNTIES BILL.

This bill was re-committed, progress was reported, and leave obtained to sit again.

IMMIGRATION AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr Tolmie moved:—"That a Select Committee be appointed for the purpose of taking into consideration the position of the Province in reference to the expenditure of the loans for Immigration and Public Works; and also as to the distribution of the burdens of past loans, and the future management of Public Works within the Province."—Motion carried.

The Council then adjourned till Monday, the 27th.

MONDAY, 27th MAY.

PETITIONS.

A number of petitions were received—the majority of them being presented by Mr Innes—in favour of Mr Warden Beetham being retained in his present position.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr Hallenstein, one of the members for the Lakes, took his seat for the first time.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

On the motion of Mr Hutcheson, a resolution was agreed to, urging the Colonial Government to cause the survey of a railway line between Moeraki and Dunedin, passing through Palmerston and Waikouaiti, with the view of having that line constructed at an early date.

WARDEN'S COURT.

Mr Clarke's motion, recommending that a Warden's Court be held once a month either at Glenore or Tokomairiro, was carried.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

This bill was re-committed. Its objects are "to enable School Committees in the Province of Otago to levy rates (not to exceed three pence in the pound) in aid of their ordinary revenue, and otherwise to amend the existing Ordinance."

On the motion of Mr Macassay (carried on a division by 18 to 15), the further progress of the bill was delayed for a time so as to enable the member just named to bring forward an amendment in opposition to the existing clause.

TUESDAY, 28th MAY.

FERN HILL.

In reply to a question by Mr Thomson, Mr Reid said the Government had rented the above property for a time, and had also purchased the furniture at a valuation. This had been done in anticipation of the Governor visiting Dunedin, which he was certain to do within a short period; and part of the expense would fall upon the General Government.

THE POLICE.

Mr Daniel introduced a motion, proposing to raise the Commissioner's salary to £500 per annum, and to increase the other salaries of the department by one shilling per day per man.

Several amendments were proposed, but nothing was carried.

BILLS PASSED.

The Counties Bill, Municipal Corporations Amendment Bill, and Oamaru Reserves Management Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The remainder of Tuesday's sitting was occupied with a debate on the Education Bill.

WEDNESDAY, 29th MAY.

The Council was engaged during the whole of Tuesday night in discussing the Education Bill. The *Times*' report says that the "rating" clause, which constituted the bone of contention, was ultimately passed at about 11 a.m., after a debate which lasted nearly thirteen hours. Numerous amendments were proposed, but only the following (moved by Mr Bathgate), was carried:—

(Addition to clause 3).—"Provided further, that where in any city or town there shall be a valuation made under the Otago Municipal Corporations Ordinance, 1865, or any Act or Ordinance amending the same, such valuation shall be taken and held to be the rateable value for the purposes of this Ordinance."

Mr Bathgate also moved the following new clause:—

"It shall be lawful for the School Committee to determine whether the Bible shall be read in the school or not; and if a School Committee resolve that it shall be read, then it shall be so read after ordinary school hours, and without note or comment, anything in the 40th section of the Education Ordinance, 1854, to the contrary notwithstanding."

IMMIGRATION.

The following resolution was adopted:—"That the Government be empowered to expend the sum of £12,000 during the year for immigration purposes; and, in the event of any liability being incurred under this resolution, this Council pledges itself to vote the sum necessary to discharge the same."

OTAGO UNIVERSITY.

On the motion of Mr Reid, it was agreed that 100,000 acres of pastoral land be set apart as an endowment for the Otago University.

ENDOWMENTS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

An attempt to carry a motion (made pursuant to a previous resolution of the Council) to set aside 500,000 acres of land as an endowment for public schools, was shelved.

COLONIAL MANUFACTURES.

The Council agreed to resolutions authorising the payment of bonuses as follows:—£1500 for the establishment of a paper factory, £300 to facilitate the manufacture of bottles, and not exceeding £1000 for the establishment of a sack and woolpack factory.

ROADS ON GOLD-FIELDS.

On the motion of Mr Shepherd, £500 was placed on the Supplementary Estimates for the construction and repairs of roads on the gold-fields.

[We are unable to summarise Thursday's proceedings, the *Times* of Friday not having come to hand.]

Quips and Quiddities by "Moleskin."

Miners are not the nomades they used to be. The same eagerness for following up new discoveries, as of yore, is not displayed by them. The bone and sinew that left the old countries at the first of the diggings are perhaps getting stiffened with rheumatism, and from the effects of previous hardships and privations. Probably this may be the reason why (to paraphrase Shakespeare) they "would rather bear those hills they have than fly to others they know not of."

Alack! for the district. When a person speaks of a lac of rupees, it is not to be supposed that there is a scarcity of that medium of exchange: nor, if an inhabitant of this district should speak of his experiencing a lack of money, is it to be imagined that there is a similarity of meaning deducible from such a remark. "Not by no means, Sairey!"

When a vessel is to be launched, persons interested in the successful accomplishment of such an undertaking select a fitting opportunity for doing so. The period of high tide, for instance, instead of when the waters are at a low ebb, is at all times considered indispensable. Had the promoters of the Carrick Range Water Supply, with a similitude of forethought, chosen a more befitting time for prosecuting so vigorously their efforts towards the coveted end, matters might have been brought to a more fortunate issue. Undoubtedly, the promoters have acted with great spirit throughout. The buoyancy evinced by them is something to be commended; but the want of that attribute in the element to be utilised, and its consequent inefficacy for the desired purpose,—that of floating a company,—is something to be deplored. Considering what a variety of names water-courses are known by, and the renown to which this one in particular has attained, the writer is of opinion that it is fairly entitled to a distinctive appellation. This waste of waters should henceforth be known and looked upon as a *stream let alone*.

A New Quartz-Crusher.

"Rasche's Patent Direct-acting Steam Battery" for the reduction of quartz, has been before the public for some time, and has already been mentioned in our columns. It has now been brought forward with modifications and improvements, and in its new form it has met with the approval of scientific men and practical quartz-miners. A practical model of the machine is on view at the Vulcan foundry, in A'Becket-street, and on Saturday last this was seen in motion by many gentlemen well qualified to pronounce an opinion as to its merits, and performed to their entire satisfaction. Rasche's battery is a machine that works somewhat in the same manner as a steam-hammer. Besides a boiler, cylinder, and piston, and the necessary stampers, it has scarcely any other gear. Steam is admitted under the piston, which in rising carries up the stamp shafts (four in number) along with it. The necessary elevation having been reached, the stamps are liberated by a simple contrivance, and falling upon the quartz under treatment perform the required crushing process. The chief merits claimed for the machine are cheapness and portability. A four stamp battery will cost £150, the stamps being 5cwt. each; the whole machine weighing about 3 tons, and the number of strokes varying from 60 to 120 a minute, according to the area of the tables, and the velocity of the discharge of the tailings. No part of the machine, we are informed (except, of course, the boiler), is beyond the power of a horse to carry on its back, and if it (the machine) proves as efficient in practice as it promises to be, it will prove the means of introducing quartz-crushing apparatus into regions quite inaccessible to a dry reducing machinery. Persons interested in quartz country difficult of access should see Rasche's machine, and form their own judgment as to its merits.—*Australasian*.

A Tale of the Sea.

The following tough yarn is related by the writer of "Round About New Zealand," in the *Australasian*, as a story told to him along the coast of New Zealand:—

"I was engaged one day washing and painting the outside of the ship —, in which vessel I was serving as a seaman.

"Three of us were on a kind of raft slung near the keel of the ship, when one of those sudden and violent squalls came on us which are common enough off the Cape. Ere we could haul up our pots and brushes, a heavy sea struck the vessel midships; my two mates caught hold of a loose rope and swung themselves aboard, but before I could follow their example a second sea struck the raft I was standing on, which parted from the vessel, and grasping the plank firmly, I found myself cut away, and fast floating astern, a rain mist completely hiding me from observation, and in a few minutes a quarter of a mile separated me from the vessel, whose double-reefed topsails were barely visible as each mountainous wave rose and fell under me. It did not take me long to ascertain my hopeless position, and with what lashings I could spare from the planking I lay on, or rather grasped. I made myself fast, and reflected on my chances of escape from starvation, or what seemed to me more horrible, a feed for the sharks, which swarmed in those latitudes. Night came on suddenly; wearied, faint, and washed by every wave, I lay watching the stars, and at last exhausted, I fell asleep. The rays of the rising sun woke me early next morn, and standing on the raft, clinging to a rope made fast and around me, I gazed around.

"Not a sail, nothing but a waste of waters, and with bleached lip and desponding heart I lay down in utter despair. I do not know how long this dreamy reverie lasted, but I shall never forget the sensations I experienced in feeling a heavy bump against my raft, my first thought being that I was happily aground. On looking over the planking my blood curdled, for right under me, paddling gently along, I saw a huge blue shark, a thorough monster, every now and then rising and bumping under me, as though vexed at my delay in furnishing him with a fresh-meat feed. This monster kept me company all that long wretched day, now alongside, then underneath, disporting with my feelings by occasional displays of his belly and accompaniments of rows of glistening teeth. For hours I sat, shrinking at his approach, until nerved by his familiarity, I took my knife, which fate had preserved to me, tore up a piece of my planking and lashed it to the end, passing the time by prodding the monster at opportunity offered. Growing bolder in my frenzy, and as the sun was setting o'er the sea, leaving me cold, hungered, and feverish from thirst, I thought of an idea common enough to us sailors when larking with sharks in becalmed weather, viz., to use up some of my rope in the shape of a noose which, if slipped over his sharkship's head, must make fast at his tail and sling him. When the noose had been made fast at its end to my raft, I slung it alongside and waited the result. I had not long to think about the comicality of the thing, for the shark swam through the darkness set in, and in an instant sped on quickly. The noose worked true, and the next moment found me being towed at something like ten knots; the shark in evident fright, and both of us considerably knocked with our comical relationship. It was a bright starry night as we drove through the phosphorus; now and then the brute jibbed, then headed on me, and away we went off the track in opposite directions, the shark giving me opportunities for a 'prod' with my spear-knife, a chance I rarely lost, until wearied out, I lay down,

leaving it to the skipper to make his own longitude. I knew ere long after the tightening up of my waist rope I fell asleep, and to this day I don't know which funk it most, for I lay worn out with watching, and the shark put on all sail with fright at the stiffness of his screw and the rude progs I dealt at his stern as chance offered; anyhow I awoke, hearing shouts, men's voices in confusion mixed, and the sight of the stern-board of a large ship right over my head,

"I remember one man calling out, 'Here's a dead body on a raft,' and I sat up, giving that man as good a fright as I had got. A dozen voices rang out, 'A shark, a shark! Look out!' as I greedily seized a rope thrown me. The ship I was taken on board was bound for Australia, and the story is soon told. The shark had found this vessel's track in the night, and followed in its wake as those critters will. The sailors were already preparing for my preserver's capture, but after hearing my almost incredible deliverance, left his sharkship to his glory, and he paddled about us all day, leaving us at sundown. I came on to Australia in the vessel."

This man of the raft as depicted above is now a very popular captain in the New Zealand trade; he solemnly silenced my incredulity by assurances of gratitude for sharks in general, and his name is similar to places where sharks occasionally hide, beneath timber or "under wood."

PROVINCIAL AND COLONIAL.

Wilson has been executed for the murder of Penson at Daylesford.

Captain Carter, second Superintendent of Hawke's Bay, died on the 27th ult.

A man named Samuel Randall was killed by a fall of earth at Hope Terrace, Brighton, on the 18th ult.

It is rumoured that Tawhiao has offered to deliver up Te Kooti to the Government on payment of the promised reward of £5000.

Mr Luckie, editor of the *Colonist*, has been returned as M.H.R. for Nelson city. The poll stood thus:—Luckie, 307; Richmond, 156; Saunders, 74.

At Green Island, the other day, a blushing couple were married, the bridegroom having arrived at the mature age of 60, while the bride was only two years younger.

In Victoria they can now crush quartz at a profit, that will only yield five penniweight, and can so treat their tailings as not to lose a pennyweight per ton of pyritous gold.

A fire occurred at Winton (Southland) on the 26th ult., by which Messrs Cross and M'William's store was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at £1300, of which £750 is covered by insurance.

At the Tapanui R.M.'s Court, lately, two little boys, not more than seven or eight years old, were charged with house-breaking and theft. The charge was clearly proven, and they were sent for seven years to the Industrial School at Caversham.

A mob of Maoris when returning from the feast on the Queen's Birthday, broke into an hotel at Clive (Hawke's Bay), and drank and destroyed a large quantity of liquor. The damage is estimated at £200. The rioters have been arrested and remanded.

Nicholls and Lester, on being brought up for trial in Sydney for the commission of the Parramatta murders, both pleaded guilty. Nicholls fainted, and Lester cried bitterly. The latter denied any active participation in the murders. Both were sentenced to death.

One of the numerous family of Smiths writes as follows to the *Dunedin Echo*:—"Sir,—Would you be kind enough to inform the Publick that I am not the Riter of the Blasphemus infushuns as lately hapered in the Papers on Spiritualism. By his insertin the above you will oblige me.—I am, &c., JAMES SMITH, Drayman."

Late advices from Melbourne state that a Select Committee is enquiring into the charge brought by Mr Garratt against Mr Berry, the late Treasurer, of having made a corrupt appointment as a reward for infamous conduct. The enquiry is not yet concluded. Great public indignation is expressed against Mr Duffy for the appointments given by him to his son, Mr Hoey, and others.

THE NORMAN ROMANCE.—It would appear that this affair, unlike the Tichborne case, has collapsed just as it was about to become interesting. We have it on the authority of the *Thames Advertiser* that it is currently reported in Auckland that the mystery has been exploded by the filing on the part of the claimant, Mr Jones of Dunedin, of another affidavit before the Chief Justice, partly apologising to the Judge and to the widow. It is said that since the proceedings in chambers, when the affidavits in opposition to her application were filed, Mr Jones had an interview with Mrs Norman, and failed most unmistakably to identify her as the alleged Mrs Robertson, milliner and barmaid.

The *Southland News* records the death at Invercargill of a very "Old Identity," Richard Williams, a man of color, better known as the "Black Doctor." Of his early history nothing is known—he had evidently at some period of his existence received a small modicum of education, and was fond of displaying his acquaintance with Dr Johnson's great work. He earned his living by wood-chopping, and amused himself during many of his leisure hours at the harmless sport of kite-flying. The dress he most affected was of the old Roman type—a sort of toga above the ordinary modern costume, surmounted by a bell-topper. Thus attired, the "Doctor" was wont to march proudly along the streets, giving himself all the airs of a grandee. Late in the poor fellow was unable to follow his calling, and a week or two back he was admitted into the Hospital, where he died on the 19th ult.

Government Notice

LAND TRANSFER ACT.

LANDS ALIENATED or Contracted to be Alienated from the Crown in fee, prior to the coming into the operation of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," may be brought under the provisions of the Act by application from the persons entitled thereto.

ALL LANDS ALIENATED from the Crown after the coming into operation of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," are subject to, and must be dealt with in manner prescribed by the Act.

The following are examples of the fees payable for bringing land under the provisions of the Land Transfer Act:—

1. When the Title consists of a Grant, dated on or subsequent to the 28th December, 1841, none of the land included in which has been dealt with—

Where the certificate of title is directed to issue in the name of the applicant: value of land, £100 ... 0 11 2

Where the certificate of title is directed to issue in the name of the purchaser: value of land, £100 ... 1 11 2

These charges are increased by 4s 2d (Assurance Fund) for every additional £100 in value.

2. When the Applicant is the original Grantee, and the land has been dealt with; or where the Applicant is not the original Grantee—

Where the value of the land is £100 2 14 2

Where the value of the land is £200 3 3 4

Where the value of the land is £300 3 12 6

Where the value of the land is £400 4 1 8

Where the value of the land is above £400, the fees increase at the rate of 4s 2d (Assurance Fund) for every additional £100 in value.

These Charges also represent the cost of Conveying Land,

inasmuch as applicants to bring land under the Act can direct the certificates of title to issue in the names of any other persons.

Credit for Fees is given, when desired by the applicant, in all cases where the proprietor applies to have the land registered under the Act in his own name, and the fees may remain unpaid until the land is dealt with.

Any person, therefore, who wishes to bring his land under the provisions of the Act, in order that whenever he deals with it, he may be in a position to avail himself of the facilities afforded by having a Registered Title, can do so without any present cost, by allowing the fees to remain unpaid until such dealing takes place. He will then be in a position to Mortgage, Transfer, Lease, or otherwise deal with his land at a moment's notice.

Any Title, however long and complex, may be investigated at a cost to the applicant of only Five Shillings; for if the title is rejected, all fees are returned, with the exception of that amount.

CERTIFICATES OF TITLE ARE ABSOLUTELY INDEFEASIBLE.

Under the Old System

of Conveyancing, if a single deed is lost, the title is in many cases rendered absolutely defective, and therefore unmarketable, while in others it can only be rectified at great cost. Persons who bring their land under the Act surrender all their deeds, and receive in exchange a certificate of title, a duplicate of which is retained in the office. If the certificate in the possession of the registered proprietor is at any time lost, or destroyed by fire, &c., a new certificate is supplied by the Registrar at a small cost.

All Titles are guaranteed by the Government.

On all Conveyances by Deed under the old system, the cost of Registration in the Deeds Registry, OVER AND ABOVE THE SOLICITOR'S CHARGE, is never less than FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, frequently very much more; while land which has been brought under the provisions of the Land Transfer Act can be transferred at a TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN SHILLINGS where a whole section is conveyed; and where only part is conveyed, (and therefore a fresh certificate of title is necessary,) of THIRTY-ONE SHILLINGS, which is the HIGHEST SUM ALLOWED by the Act, no matter what the value or area of the land.

Under the Regulations in force on and after the 1st of January, 1872, the charge for certificates of title issued upon Memoranda of Transfers is REDUCED TO TEN SHILLINGS in all cases WHERE THE VALUE OF THE LAND IS UNDER TEN POUNDS.

The TOTAL COST of executing a MORTGAGE or LEASE of land registered under the Act is TWELVE SHILLINGS, no matter what the amount involved.

A Mortgage may be transferred or discharged, or a Lease transferred or surrendered, for FIVE SHILLINGS.

These Operations involve no Delays.

The following are some of the advantages conferred by the Land Transfer System:—

1. It secures the principal benefits and advantages sought to be attained in a system of registration of deeds.

2. It renders retrospective investigations of title unnecessary as to all lands registered.

3. It simplifies the titles to Real Property for the future.

4. It makes purchasers of the fee and leases perfectly secure.

5. It simplifies to the utmost possible extent the forms of transfer and the modes of conveyance.

6. It increases the saleable value of land.

7. It tends to lower the rate of interest on loans secured on lands.

8. It gives facilities for the sale of large estates in allotments.

9. Transactions can be effected at a moment's notice, and at a minimum of cost.

10. Frauds in the purchase and sale of land are effectually prevented, because the certificate of title in the possession of the vendor shows the exact condition of the estate, i.e., if the estate be mortgaged, encumbered, or leased. Memoranda disclosing the particulars of any such transactions affecting the estate are written upon the certificate of title.

Government Notice

FEES CHARGEABLE UNDER THE LAND TRANSFER ACT.

(Extract from New Zealand Gazette, No. 64, of 9th December, 1871.)

For bringing Land under the provisions of the Act:—

£ s. d.

When the title consists of a grant dated on or subsequent to the 28th December, 1841, and none of the land included therein has been dealt with ... 0 2 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £300 ... 1 0 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £200, and does not exceed £300 ... 0 15 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £100 ... 0 10 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value does not exceed £100 ... 0 5 0

Contributions to Assurance Fund upon first bringing land under this Act, and upon the registration of an estate of freehold in possession derived by settlement, will, or intestacy—

In the pound sterling ... 0 0 4

Other fees—

For every application to bring land under the Act ... 0 5 0

For certificate of title where the same is issued in the name of any applicant grantee ... Nil

For certificate of Title issued upon any memorandum of transfer where the consideration is under £10 and is not nominal ... 0 10 0

For every other certificate of title Registering memorandum of transfer, mortgage, encumbrance or lease ... 1 0 0

Registering transfer or discharge of mortgage or of encumbrance, or the transfer or surrender of a lease ... 0 5 0

Registering proprietor of any estate or interest derived by settlement or transmission ... 0 10 0

For every power of attorney ... 0 10 0

For every registration abstract ... 1 0 0

For cancelling registration abstract ... 0 5 0

For every revocation order ... 0 10 0

Noting caveat ... 0 10 0

Cancelling or withdrawal of caveat, and service of notice to caveator or caveatee ... 0 5 0

Issuing order for foreclosure ... 1 0 0

For every search ... 0 2 0

For every general search ... 0 5 0

For every map or plan deposited ... 0 5 0

For every instrument declaratory of trusts, and for every will or other instrument deposited ... 0 10 0

For registering recovery by proceeding in law or equity, or re-entry by lessee ... 0 10 0

For registering vesting of lease in mortgage, consequent on refusal of trustee in bankruptcy to accept the same ... 0 10 0

For entering notice of marriage or death ... 0 10 0

For entering notice of writ or order of Supreme Court ... 0 10 0

Taking acknowledgment of married woman ... 0 5 0

Taking declaration in case of lost grant or other instrument, or where production of duplicate is dispensed with ... 0 10 0

Taking affidavit or statutory declaration ... 0 5 0

For the exhibition or return of any deposited instrument, or for exhibiting or returning deeds surrendered by applicant proprietor ... 0 5 0

For certified copy, first five folios, per folio of seventy-two words ... 0 5 0

For every folio or part folio after first five ... 0 0 8

For every instrument drawn on parchment ... 0 2 0

When any instrument purports to deal with land included in more than one grant or certificate, for each registration memorial after the first ... 0 2 0

Lands purchased from the Crown since the coming into operation of the Land Transfer Act cannot be dealt with under the old system.

W. S. MOORHOUSE,

Registrar-General of Land.

Patent Medicines

PARADOK!—TO SUFFERERS

NERVOUSNESS,

ITS NATURE AND CURE.

WHAT IS NERVOUSNESS?—Various answers might be given to this question, according to the constitution and knowledge of the individual. Strong healthy persons, whether medically educated or not, generally regard nervousness as more or less an "imaginary complaint"; it is sometimes only believed to be real when the patient is found to be dying or dead. The best answer to the question, probably, is this,—"NERVOUSNESS IS AN UNNATURAL CONDITION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM." Sometimes this unnatural state is accompanied with considerable bodily weakness, loss of flesh, and loss of strength; but in most cases there is in the earlier stages of the disorder no outward sign of weakness. The sufferers are found in both sexes; they often have the bloom of health upon the cheek; they are surrounded by kind friends, yet existence to them has no charms, for they feel that they cannot enjoy it. Without intending it, they annoy other people about the interest trifles; if they encounter some person unexpectedly they feel confused, afraid, and alarmed; the heart beats violently, the hand shakes when writing, and the whole frame at times experiences a complete tremulousness. The intellect also is sometimes

Patent Medicines

clouded, the memory fails, the judgment becomes indistinct, the will capricious and undecided, the taste vitiated, the imagination broods upon unpleasant topics, the spirits are either very low or very excited, the ordinary duties of life become burdensome, society is shunned, and business neglected.

A STRANGE SPECTACLE.—It is certainly strange, but not the less true, that perfectly sane persons in the prime of life, with firm step and healthy countenance, may occasionally be met with, who, in spite of possessing all the advantages of education, religion, ample means, and kind friends, nevertheless are victims of the nervousness above described; unhappy themselves, they render other people unhappy. Why is this? What cause has operated to change the cheerful, active, obliging, unsuspecting, and uncomplaining youth into the unhappy, drowsy, listless, suspicious, and gloomy misanthrope? Many causes, or one cause only, may operate to produce this sad state: the cause may be either mental or physical, or both combined.

ATTEMPTS TO CURE NERVOUSNESS by means of ordinary tonics have so frequently proved fruitless, that the leading physicians now for the most part recommend hygienic means, such as exercise in the open air, regular habits, sea-bathing, the cold bath friction; change of air and scene, as in travelling. If all these fail, as they often do, what is to be done?

THE ANSWER will be found by carefully perusing the following Work:—

Ninth Edition: Post Free, 1s. 4d.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

ITS CAUSE AND CURE,

With Plain Directions for Perfect Restoration to Health.

Applications for a copy of the above Work must be accompanied by the amount in New Zealand or other stamps, also a properly directed envelope.

ADDRESS:

CHARLES SENNET, Agent,
Brooklyn House, Flagstaff Gardens, Melbourne.

"Up! Up! my friend, and clear your looks
Why all this toil and trouble?"

ALL those who are suffering from despondency, melancholia, loss of spirits and pluck, who feel that they are wasting and pinching, and who are gradually getting weaker and weaker, from causes they have not the courage or the desire to acquaint their family attendant with: in all such cases, Mr L. L. SMITH feels it incumbent on himself to inform such unfortunate patients, that he has devoted his lifetime to the study of such complaints, having been a pupil and assistant of the late Dr Culverwell, of London, who made these diseases his special practice.

In all those diseases relating and pertaining to Married Life, and which make marriage a curse rather than a blessing, Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted with the greatest certainty of success, and with the additional feeling that no chance can possibly occur of their secret ever being divulged.

INCASES of extreme Nervous Debility, where the patient feels that he is exhausted and physically prostrated, and incapable of exertion without fatigue, then and there the person so situated should at once consult Mr L. L. SMITH, before disease of a more serious character sets in; the above arises frequently from the enervating influence of hot climates, but frequently from other causes of a more serious nature.

Palpitations of the heart, a tendency also to be easily startled and alarmed, is another phase of disease which requires particular attention, as arising from a most important cause; those who suffer from the above have NOT—

"Mix'd reason with pleasure
And wisdom with mirth;"

But have, on the contrary, been guilty of a secret vice, which has, as it were, eaten into their very vitals. Many "old young men" consult me, who, though young in years, have, through the vice above alluded to, and by their having been quacked by the unqualified and unskillful medical men, at last given up all hope and succumbed, and are aged in their very youth, unfitted to fulfil the duties which they were sent to this world to perform.

"Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer,
Procrastination is the thief of time."

Mr L. L. SMITH wishes to impress upon those who are labouring under diseases which cannot be treated by the general medical attendant, from insufficient knowledge and practice, that as an expert in these diseases, he has the right to warn the public at large against the number of blatant charlatans and quacks, who not only extort the money out of the pockets of the patients, but are continually ruining the health of the unfortunate sufferers. Many hundreds yearly present themselves to him from all parts of the different colonies, who are thoroughly bankrupt in health and pocket, and they then lament, when too late, the horrible deception which has been practised on them.

Not only do men deceive those unfortunate victims by pretending to be legally-qualified men, but they advertise for sale, and swindle the public, by selling bottles of muck, under the name of "Dr Ricord's Essence of Life," "Balm of Syriaum," and a mass of other quackeries, whose sole province is to extract money out of the pockets of their deluded victims.

Will the public never understand that the only guarantee they can have that they will be honestly and skilfully treated, is the fact that the person to whom they apply for advice is a legally-qualified medical man, who has devoted his time to the branch of practice for which the patient is seeking aid? Secondly, that his long residence in the place, and his position, is at least a guarantee of the

Patent Medicines

estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter, £1.

By the above means, any male or female patient can, by describing their symptoms, avoid the unpleasantness, in many cases, a personal interview, and the patient can remain incognito.

Medicines appropriately packed to avoid observation are sent to all parts of the colonies, with plain letters as to diet, &c.

Mr L. L. SMITH consults personally daily, mornings before 11, and evenings between 9, 92 Bourke-street east, Melbourne.

ALL CURES MADE EASY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Ulcers & Sores, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can assist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied; a sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases will certainly be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, closely attend to the printed instructions, it should be well rubbed upon the neighbour parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed-time with advantage; the scrupulous cleanliness must be observed, those who read this paragraph will bring it in the notice of such of their acquaintance who may concern, they will render a service which will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints to the same degree as Holloway's Ointment, or purifying Pills. When used simultaneously, to drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of joints, and leave the sinews and muscles inviolate and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the most relief and specific cure can be readily obtained of all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that most all skin diseases indicate depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before; and should be promoted. Perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsy, Mumps, and all other Derangements of the Throat.